

Abstract

Background and objective

Breath holding spell (BHS) is a type of syncope that in which Consciousness may be happened due to injury, fright, anger or frustration. There are three types of breath holding syncope; Cyanotic, Pallid and mixed. Any treatment for this illness has not been found yet.

The general aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of piracetam in the control of BHS compare to the placebo.

Material and method

This study was a randomized double blind Clinical trial. Sixty one volunteer child with BHS From BO Ali and Imam Khomeini hospitals Were recruited and randomly allocated in two groups. The first group was received piracetam suspension (40 mg/Kg/ twice a day) and for the second group placebo was administered. The placebo was a multi vitamin juice.

Results

A total of sixty one patients were recruited. Thirty two of them were in intervention group and twenty nine in the control group. The boys to girls ratio was 1.4 to 1. The average age at first attack were 16.3 ± 11.5 mounthes for intervention group ($P > 0.05$) and 18.8 ± 10.7 mounthes for control group ($P > 0.05$) . There was a significant association between piracetam and control of muscle slack, eye skew clonic activity and tonisite increase ($P < 0.05$). No as sociation was observed between piracetam and control of cyanos and pallid ($P < 0.05$).

The results of this study indicated that piracetam is efficient for the BHS treatment and causes increase of attacks interval ($P = 0.05$) .piracetam had not decreased attack duration ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion:

Piracetam may increase of attack interval and it may decreas attack frequency.

Key word: BHS- Piracetam- control of attack-children-attack-interval.